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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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TURNING ON THE LIGHT

SPIRIT OF REVOLUTION CAN'T BE SUPPRESSED.

Sacrifice of Workingmen Never Mended
My Craft Unionism—Underneath Fedorenko's Release—Reaching Out Against Roosevelt's Nomination in 1912.

The measure, once full, irrepressible becomes the spirit of revolution. The Russian revolution seemed stamped out. Wholesale massacres and individual executions seemed to have left nothing of it. The reign of the White Terror, stalking through the land, seemed omnipotent enough to frighten away even the thought of resistance. And yet, from the same quarters whence the first revolutionary rumblings were heard in Russia, the rumblings are now repeated. The students of the University of St. Petersburg resolve not to attend lectures for three days as a protest against flogging of prisoners and the arrest of students.

Wherever craft or Trades Unionism has long had sway conditions are found essentially the same—uniformly mournful for the working class—whether the country be monarchic or republican. The December 21 London despatches announced that between three and four hundred miners were entombed by an explosion in the Hudson collieries at Leigh, Lancashire, read exactly like the despatches one is familiar with from American mines presided over by the John Mitchell system of Unionism.

Fedorenko is released. The reason given is a "technical flaw" in the papers. Ah, for an X-ray apparatus to reveal the contents of the letters exchanged between the Canadian and the Russian Government! The "technical flaw" will be found to lie in the code of civilized society which frowns upon violations of Asylum. This, of course, is a flaw. The path of progress is marked by just such flaws. May their number increase and multiply.

The first over and above ground move made in Congress against Roosevelt's presidential candidature in 1912 was made by Representative Rainey of Illinois through a resolution to appoint a committee that shall investigate the railroad expenses incurred by Roosevelt while President. The Pennsylvania Railroad claims that Roosevelt ordered special trains for which he never paid, and the cost of which the Company has no means to collect from the Government. The Rainey resolution may yet furnish the text for a 1912 campaign document.

Not for the purpose of "raking up old scores"—that we leave to the petty souls whose cause is the Ego and not the emancipation of the Working Class—not for the purpose of raking up old scores, or the contrary, for the purpose of adding emphasis to, and underscoring Haywood's words, spoken at the Brooklyn Warren protest meeting, reported by a correspondent elsewhere in this issue—"Had Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell made such a howl then [in 1892 when an injunction was issued against Haywood] as they do now, the jail would not stare them in the face"—for the purpose of underscoring and emphasizing these weighty Haywood's words, we add: "And had Haywood, instead of remaining silent two years ago, when the Wanhopes and others of his Socialist party, disparaged, in the capitalist and the S. P. press, the Socialist Labor Party and d. W. W. man Preston, whose S. L. P. press did so much towards Haywood's own liberation, and even spoke of Preston as a "murderer," thereby endorsing the iniquitous judicial crime perpetrated upon Preston for his heroism on the I. W. W. firing line of the class struggle—had Haywood, instead of remaining silent made such a howl then as he does now on behalf of Warren, the jail might not now stare Warren in the face." Let bygones be bygones, and Haywood's words be applauded, if they be taken a generally awakened sense of an injury to one being an injury to all, and that NO INDIVIDUAL WRONG CAN BE EFFECTIVELY COMBATED BUT BY COMBATING ALL WRONG. Wrong is One. God speed the New Era—if a New Era is dawning.

It is not upon the back of the railroad companies that the lash of Clifford Thorne, State Railroad Commissioner of Washington falls heaviest when he rips up the false pretenses of the Com-

panies for demanding higher rates, and proves all their assertions of poor times utterly false. The lash falls heaviest upon the back of the officers of the Railroad Brotherhoods, who, despite the ill-treatment of their members, have come forward with and promoted petitions to Congress to allow the Companies to raise rates "in the name of fair play."

Christian Science is going through a crisis. A crisis on dogma? Not at all. A crisis over the control of material wealth, over treasures laid up "upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break in and steal." Whereupon Christian Science wheels in line with the Roman Catholic political machine, whose late pope pledged himself "to reclaim the territory and civil power" of the papacy on the ground that "the temporal dominion of the Roman Pontiff means the salvation of the human soul." And whereupon the one and the other, adversaries of Socialism for its materialism, render ungraciously homage to Socialist Science, Socialist sincerity, hence to the superiority of Socialist loftiness.

The Spokane, Wash., "Industrial Worker" of December 15 publishes a list of creditors—seven in number—to which the body owes an aggregate of \$628,18. Among the list, conspicuous by its absence, is the New York Labor News Company, the literary bureau of the Socialist Labor Party, to whom the reputed Chicago headquarters of the Spokane concern owes the sum of \$182,19 for literature ordered by the said headquarters, delivered to the said headquarters, sold by the said headquarters—and the money pocketed by the said headquarters. The repudiation of this debt and misappropriation of this amount is an act illustrative of the said Spokane concern's theory regarding "theft as a revolutionary method" and the act proclaims the fact that, whatever the said concern's headquarters are the headquarters of, they are not the headquarters of the I. W. W., founded in 1905, but a nasty "Direct Action Only" chancery. So say we all.

Baltimore despatches announce that the E. H. West race-segregation ordinance, which is to segregate the Negroes into separate wards, is to be taken to the courts for a test of its constitutionality. This is a slow, roundabout, tedious and doubtful procedure. There is a much speedier and surer one for the Baltimore Negroes to adopt. It is to start emigrating en masse. The whites will then speedily decide that the segregation ordinance is abhorrently unconstitutional. Anything and everything will be conceded to the Negroes by white labor employers the moment the Negro would himself segregate himself from the labor market in any Southern community.

Another investigation! The New York Central Power House explosion that caused over 10 deaths and injured over 120 more is to be investigated. The verse of Ecclesiastes—"Of many books there is no end; and much study is a weariness of the flesh"—should be adapted to the occasion: "Of many investigations there is no end; and much investigation is a weariness to the flesh." Investigation follows investigation, and reveals nothing that was not substantially known before the investigated event happened. It all comes to this:—"The strain for profits causes economies, or thefts, as the case may be; the economies cause disasters or defalcations, as the case may be."

Eugene Sue's "The Sword of Honor," just published in English, affords to students of history an opportunity to obtain an insight into the great French Revolution from a side and from sides not emphasized by any work expressly historic on that great event. This work illustrates well the field that is offered to the historic novel, and that the good historic novel has the mission of illuminating. Such an historic novel on the French Revolution is this 18th story of Sue's series "The History of a Prolatorial Family."

CHRISTMAS TREE FOR DOGS. Boston, December 26.—A Christmas tree for dogs, especially trimmed with gay lights, silver trimmings, toy dogs, rubber balls, candy and other things is the "novel" way in which Miss Clara Barteaux has arranged to entertain a small gathering of the pet dogs of her Boston friends to-day.

The Christmas tree is in memory of Miss Barteaux's Henrietta, a Havana terrier, which died recently.

THREE S. P. FIGURES

When the Socialist Labor Party—despite its much smaller vote and membership—maintains that its tactics, hence, its principles make it a permanency, whereas the Socialist party—its much larger vote and membership notwithstanding—is a transitory affair because of its heterogeneous tactics and principles, the S. L. P. states a double fact that is planted upon granite.

There are in the S. P. three leading figures—Berger, Haywood, Debs. What are the views they enunciate upon the vital issue of the economic organization, hence, upon fundamental tactics and principles?

Victor Berger, most conspicuous as a "doer of things" has as his motto in his "Social Democratic Herald":—

WAGE EARNERS WAKE UP!

Join the Union of your craft, the party of your class, always demand the UNION LABEL and shop CARD. Cast your ballots for emancipation from wage slavery.

William D. Haywood, distinguished as the incarnation of the proletariat, expressed himself Sunday the 18th in the Yorkville Casino in this city as follows:—

I want to say to you that no Socialist can be a Trade Unionist. The ethics of Trade Unionism forbid such a possibility. Socialism proclaims the class struggle. When Trade Unionists enter into an agreement with the employers they are perpetuating the capitalist class and system for the time that the contract lasts.

Every Trade Unionist will swear that he hates the soldier and militiaman like poison. But who enlists to feed the soldier, to make bullets and guns for the militiaman? The Trade Unionist who signs a contract with the capitalist class!

Not only that, but the Trade Unionist makes the soldier himself. How? By the apprenticeship system. The number of apprentices is restricted. Fathers in the Trade Unions say to their sons, "You can't earn a trade." Thus the young are forced out of an occupation, jail, the army and the navy. Why is this apprenticeship system? Because the Trade Unions are not unions but job-trusts. They are ruled by craft, not class, consciousness.

They insist, again, on the closed shop. Closed to whom? Not to the home—he has the right to the front door! The Trade Unionist closes the shop on the working class. I say open the union to all the workers, then you'll have the only closed shop worth having.

When the apprenticeship system does not suffice to keep out workers the Trade Unions raise up an injunction to force the I. W. W. to join the Electricians in Chicago, and even \$500 to become a member of the Glass Bottle Blowers. Do you yet see the necessity of organizing one Labor Union big enough to take in all the workers? The Trade Unions are not organized to fight the battles of the working class. They are organized to protect the few favored individuals fortunate enough to get inside the wall.

What we Industrialists propose is the or-

ganization of one union, not for America only, but for enough to cover out all state and even national lines. We would organize according to industries. We are going to start the Cooperative Commonwealth, and we're not going to ask Milwaukee how to do it. The best they can do in Milwaukee is to administer affairs in one small section of the Public Sector of government. That is not the whole Industrial Democracy by any means. For that the millions employed in food production, mining, manufacturing, transportation and every other industry must be also organized. Instead of about one million as organized to-day.

And, as if all this were not yet clear enough, upon the question being asked him whether the Socialists in the A. F. of L. should leave that body and join the Industrial Union, the points were condensed and driven in with the answer:—

I would so advise everywhere the A. F. of L. would not be able to deprive the worker of his bread and butter. Where the A. F. of L. controls your living, stay in it, where you are free to follow principle, join the Industrial Workers.

Finally, Eugene V. Debs the party's orator, in a letter to Tom Mann published in the "International Socialist Review" for August, says:—

In answer to your direct inquiry I have to say that I, too, am opposed. Like yourself, to undertaking to destroy the old Unions. Such a policy can be fruitful only of mischief to Industrial Unionism, as we have reason to know on this side. . . . Now do I believe in organizing dual Unions in any case where the old Union substantially holds the field.

The "Union of your craft" in Berger's motto, the "Trades Union" in Haywood's words, the "old Unions" in Debs' letter—all refer to the same thing—the A. F. of L. and kindred Unionism, pets of the Civic Federation. How to handle that "proposition," Berger stands at one extreme end, a rounder for the A. F. of L.; Haywood at the opposite end; Debs in the middle, with a theory for avoiding mischief that all experience denies.

A Revolutionary Movement—and not all the sheep's skins Berger would cover himself with can wholly smother even within his own throat the revolutionary voice of Socialism—can not be "all things to all men." Coalitions may be formed Movements reformatory of a social system in existence, and the perpetuation of which is the object of reform. To a revolutionary Movement coalitions are either checks to the march; or, if they do not from the start check the march, they in the end obstruct it, and

they insist, again, on the closed shop. Closed to whom? Not to the home—he has the right to the front door! The Trade Unionist closes the shop on the working class. I say open the union to all the workers, then you'll have the only closed shop worth having.

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MORE SHOE STRIKERS OUT

FORTY MEN QUIT GEO. W. BAKER SHOP.

Bosses, Provoked by Men's Firmness in Holding Out, Are Itching to Have Riots Start—Scheme to Snare Strikers Miscalculates—Financial Support Needed.

Last week saw forty more shoe workers join the ranks of the shoe strikers in Brooklyn. These were all fitters from the firm of Geo. W. Baker, on Classon avenue. The strikers of this factory had been approached by one of the foremen, who wanted them to return to work, but they told him there would be no return unless their terms were granted. No compromise will be accepted.

There is one thing which all friends of the strikers, friends who would see this scab Tobin affair laid low—must bear in mind, and that is, the strikers need financial support. In spirit to fight to a finish and to victory, these men lack nothing; they are just as anxious to wipe out a traitorous concern as any man in the labor movement.

But in finances the men need all the help that can be given and they need it at once. Several cases of urgent need have developed among them; two strikers' families were turned out in the biting cold of last week by their landlords; another had been given two days' notice to pay his \$12 rent. This adversity, while not affecting their spirit, is adding keenly to their deprivation, which was already bad enough owing to the poor wages they had been receiving when they were at work. The strike has been on now for five weeks, and financial support has not been coming in as it should.

This condition calls for a change. In a statement of what they are struggling for and appeal for funds, the strikers declare as follows:

"We are out to win, we have been suffering and working for starvation wages too long, too long was the pain, we must win at all cost or our conditions will become unfit for men to bear. On the enthusiasm of the victory and the solidarity of the workingmen we propose to raise the banner of victorious

unionism, one big union for all shoe workers of this district that shall protect and advance the cause of the workers and disturb the peace and enormous profits of the masters.

"We pledge ourselves as true members of the working class to do our share of the sacred duty to arouse, educate, organize and drill our fellow workers for the conquest of more bread and better working conditions for all.

"We appeal to all the hundreds of men and women who fought in the past and will continue to do so in the future until the flag of Industrial Freedom shall wave triumphantly over the workshops where wealth will be produced by free men and women for the benefit of toilers alone.

"In the conduct of this fight, finances are needed and needed badly, not to feed dignitaries, but to meet the necessary expenses in the conduct of a battle of that magnitude.

"We appeal earnestly to all in the name of three thousand long-suffering workers, and we hope sincerely that our appeal will not reach deaf ears and cold hearts.

"Contribute liberally. Show your spirit of solidarity in no mistaken way. They who give quickly give doubly.

"Send all remittances and communications to Chas. Linfante, 73 Troy avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y."

The methods practiced by the Tobin "union" in crawling before employers and making a bid to "unionize" their shops are revealed in the following letter. It is a regular form which is sent to shoe manufacturers. It reads:

CIRCULAR LETTER
Issued by the
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
to the
SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

To the Shoe Manufacturers:—

The long continued and rapid development of the demand for Union Stamp Shoes having convinced the shoe trade generally that the Union Stamp proposition is something more than a passing fad we venture to address this circular to you, suggesting that you immediately investigate the conditions under which the Union Stamp may be issued and thus place yourself in line to take advantage

them the bare majority of one, unless some of the railsetters flop their way. It would have been better if the Labor Party had secured a big majority, for their followers will be further deluded by the cry that they haven't a sufficient majority. A big majority would have proved more readily, that the Labor Party cannot improve the economic condition of the workers as long as the capitalist class owns and controls the industries.

Then throw it back demoralized. Bungling is the Debs posture of seeking peace where there is no peace. At war with the law of evolution is the Berger posture: A. F. of L. Unionism is a blind-alley. Only Haywood's posture is the true because it alone fits all the facts; and that posture is, in the industries, the letter, the posture of the S. L. P.

A. F. of L. Unionism has become a fraud on the word Union. Etymologically it is false—it disunites the working class; sociologically it is an obscene monstrosity—clad with the trappings of Labor, it is the bane of Capital. Capital, the unwilling handmaid of Progress, is itself compulsorily sapping the foundations of A. F. of L. Hellishness. In the measure that Capital does that it strains to hedge in the now ever more hollow hull with superstitious reverence, with the reverence due to bona fide Unionism only, a quality that, if the A. F. of L. ever partook of, has long since fled from it. It is the task, the imperative mission of the Socialist, to supplement the work of Capital by tearing down and demolishing the superstition. This message was first delivered in the land by the Socialist Labor Party. To the task of carrying out that condition precedent for Socialist progress and triumph, the S. L. P. has serenely bent to the oars, undeterred by the vindictiveness of its opponents, untouched by the poisoned arrows that flew and still fly thick upon it—untouched, because armored with integrity of purpose; undeterred because unerringly guided by the light of Science to the only goal worth striving for by our generation, the emancipation of the Working Class, thereby the final abolition of Class Rule.

Not the heterogeneity of a Japanese quilt, but, in fundamentals, the homogeneity that alone can insure unity of action, can alone insure permanence to a party of Socialism. And that homogeneity must be planted upon the rockbed of fact, not upon the quicksand of illusion.

By encouraging manufacturers and subsidiary industries through the State ownership of coal and iron—the bases of industries—which could be supplied by the State at cost price, and thus make room for hundreds of thousands of industrial workers in the secondary industries, and by preventing rings, trusts, and combines from exploiting the food and necessities of the people.

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By establishing a free University, to which access shall be by brains and merit alone, through a complete bursary system, and by establishing a system of continuation trade and commercial school for the industrial workers of this State.

"I offer the services of myself and party to the people of New South Wales for the purpose of carrying out these proposals."

The following extract from the "Sydney Telegraph" of October 19 shows the "Labor atmosphere":

Melbourne, Tuesday.—On a motion for adjournment in the House of Representatives to-night,

"Mr. Page (Q.) demanded of the Government an explanation of the happening in connection with the marksmen's strike at the Williamstown rifle range. (Hear, hear.) He said warmly, I have something to say against this precious Government of ours. We have a defense force controlled by a Labor Minister, and yet a Labor Government is the first to introduce military to break down a strike. It will never be said of me that I sat behind a Government that would introduce the military as 'scabs.'

This is the first time in the history of the Commonwealth that such a thing has occurred, and with a force under a Labor Government's control. I have never seen a stronger blow at unionism, and I say this government must explain.

"Messrs. Spence (N.S.W.), Moloney (Vic.), and Roberts (S.A.) supported the views put forward by Mr. Page.

"Mr. Roberts said that apparently the Minister had not been asked for permission. An inquiry might be instituted. Steps must be taken to prevent a recurrence.

"Mr. Frazer, the Minister representing the Minister for Defence, in reply, said he doubted if the matter had yet been brought before the Minister. The Government had no sympathy with strike-breakers. The Government favored fair wages and fair conditions for its employees. If the marksmen had a reasonable case they would get reasonable treatment from the Government. The matter would be brought before the Minister for Defence to-morrow."

The appointment of Dr. Kraft as Health Commissioner to succeed Dr. Rucker, resigned,

Crises in European History

By GUSTAV BANG

- I. The Rise of Christianity.
- II. The Reformation.
- III. The French Revolution.

Translated from the Danish by ARNOLD PETERSEN

(Continued from Last Week)

III. The French Revolution.

(Concluded.)

Scanning the list of social classes, we realize what stuff the French Revolution contained for continued splits and conflicts, until the revolution resulted in what at that time was only historically attainable: the victory, the social liberation of the higher bourgeoisie, the matadors of commerce and industry.

We can understand how these heterogeneous elements could stick together so long as the upper layers of society had to be fought, and how they would disband so soon as a victory was won. We understand how the subject class, lashed forward by mutual need and hunger, was now being used as a bugbear by the various groups of the bourgeoisie, now being fought with the sharpest weapons.

It was the uppermost layers of the bourgeoisie which first got into power through the revolution. They made full use of the excited sentiments rousing among the proletariat. The taking of the Bastille was decisive for their victory over the two higher estates; and the great peasant revolts throughout the land became the means with which they frightened the nobility and clergy to give up their old privileges. But no sooner had they reached their goal than they were stricken with terror for the movement below. They now allied themselves with the moderate elements of the nobility and the ecclesiastics for mutual resistance against the further progress of the Revolution. They tried to make the governmental form a constitutional monarchy with a diet which represented only the wealthy in the land; the citizens were divided into "active," the taxpayers, and "passive," those who were too poor to pay taxes, and only the former were granted the suffrage; the worker and the petty-bourgeois were carefully excluded from all political rights. A tax-law was passed with the object in view of shifting the public burdens from the rich financiers over to the small dealers. Terrible punishments were inflicted upon the workers, who by common action, even in a very moderate form, sought to better their conditions.

The rulership of the top-capitalists lasted but a few years. The revolutionary tension in society was too strong to be kept down; it produced a greater and greater pressure and a new layer shot up. It was the party of the Girondins, which represented the middle layers of the bourgeoisie, not higher financial capital, nor yet the lower craftsmasters and small-dealers, but the wealthy business bourgeoisie, the wholesalers and manufacturers, particularly in the provinces. Its political program was a moderate republicanism, which could secure to the possessing middle classes the chief influence on public life. As soon as the Girondins, continually invoking the common people, had conquered political power, they turned around and fought relentlessly against the "ultra-revolutionary," the party of the petty bourgeoisie, the "Jacobins," and the still more extreme proletarian groups. They saw in them nothing but unscrupulous rioters, who were threatening "true liberty." "Now the Revolution must stop," one of their papers said, "otherwise we risk everything which we have achieved . . . Now we must extinguish that fire of passion, stop party disorder, prevent catastrophes, oppose riots." The continuation of the Revolution would mean anarchy, and, if necessary, had to be prevented by exceptional laws. It was property-rights, capitalist property-rights which had to be safeguarded. The great, misguided and confused mass was not able to conduct state or society; "is it not ridiculous to speak of the sovereignty of the masses?" The Girondin tax policy aimed at a series of favors for the wealthy bourgeoisie; the idea of a graduated tax-rate was firmly rejected: "the graduated rate is always arbitrary and therefore dangerous to property." With deep scorn the Girondins met the demands which the hungry masses made for a maximum price on bread to prevent some of the consequences of the prevailing high prices; it would have been an outrageous interference with free competition! And it showed how unpatriotic and demoralized those

people were who could propose such measures! And when the poor Parisians early in 1793, forced by tormenting hunger, plundered some bakery shops, the Girondin press could not find words strong enough to denounce this "mob," this "pack of robbers."

Thus disappeared all revolutionary spirit and human compassion, as dew before the sun's rays, as soon as one layer of the capitalist class had gained a position which had to be defended against a class below.

The sentiment in the lower classes grew more and more bitter through these acts of treachery. What the meaning of it all was, began to dawn upon them: they began to see through that mesh of phrases and big words with which the spokesmen and writers for the bourgeoisie tried to veil the real motives of their politics, not only for others but also for themselves: they began to realize what role they were intended for—a ladder on which the possessing classes could climb to the top, and there to turn and stamp the iron heel of exploitation so much more effectively. It was the first manifestation of the class-consciousness of the proletariat.

As yet the proletariat was too weak, too few in numbers, and too heterogeneous in its composition to start an independent class war leading to victory. The revolutionary movements which had the interests of working-class and the petty-bourgeoisie in view and aimed at thoroughgoing social reforms were soon crushed. It was the capitalists who secured the power. The liberation of capitalism from the remnants of feudalism was the historical problem which had to be, and which was solved. And the fear of the proletariat which the capitalists already had entertained prior to the Revolution, forced them to seek refuge in a strong form of government. The military dictatorship of Napoleon followed the Revolution—and later on the monarchy—conservative forms which could guarantee protection of the capitalist property-rights against the increasing demands of the working people.

But the revolutionary bourgeoisie of the great French Revolution—without its own knowledge or will—cleared the road for the proletariat. For now that the obstructions which the bourgeoisie formerly met with had been removed and the capitalist method of production could develop itself to an ever greater extent, the conditions were created which made it possible for the proletariat to develop and gain strength for their own emancipation.

Year after year the great mass of the population is being transformed into wage-slaves under capitalism. And the exploitation has opened the eyes of the proletarianized masses, has taught them their position in society, has shown them the goal which they must gain in order to effect their emancipation, has driven them along the roads leading to the goal, has accelerated the agitational and organization work, strengthening and schooling those working masses, whose mission it is to put an end to exploitation and thereby put an end to all exploitation, oppression and misery. With the French Revolution the dividing line of the class struggle has been removed. While formerly the capitalist bourgeoisie stood on the left side of the chasm, foremost in the revolutionary class-struggle against the old medieval rulers, and was supported by the lower classes who felt that in this struggle their interests were identical with those of the on-storming bourgeoisie, so now that bourgeoisie more and more united with those powers which it formerly fought, and the struggle shows itself to be one between the property-holding class on the one side, and the property-less on the other side.

The French Revolution forms the prelude to the mighty class-struggle of our time.

Conclusion.

The slavery of antiquity was superseded by medieval feudalism which in turn gave place to the capitalist system of production. Gradually as capitalism grew and increased in economic significance, its social influence grew also. Gradually it burst the trammels hampering its development, cleared away the old political and judicial relations, and constructed society in accordance with its own interests and assumed full power. Now

we are in the midst of full-fledged capitalism; capital rules over man with a power such as no autocratic ruler ever did, and this finds its reflex in all social life.

Each of these great epochs of human history denotes an exploitation of an oppressed subject-class by a ruling over-class. Only the forms have changed. The slaves of antiquity piled up wealth for the slave-owners just as the medieval serfs did it for the seigniors and just as the personally free workingmen are doing it for the capitalists. Capitalism has divided society into two hostile groups, a small minority which owns the land, the buildings, the machines, the factories, raw material, and everything else required for the socially necessary labor, and an immense majority which owns absolutely nothing but its labor-power and which is compelled to sell that labor-power to the possessing class in order to exist, and forced to sell it for a wage just high enough to keep body and soul together; while the great mass of values which it creates over and above mere means of subsistence, flows into the coffers of its exploiters. The lash of hunger is the effective means by which the property-holding class forces the propertyless under the yoke, and the antithesis between capitalists and proletariat, between the exploiter and the exploited, forms the main current in all public life the earth over.

But capitalism is but a passing period in the historical development. And already a new social order is forcing its way through. The historical significance of capitalism has been that it made possible an extension of the productive forces so enormously and so rapidly as was never witnessed before. New machines have made it possible to multiply human productivity many times and to bring forth an amount of wealth, unknown to the people of former days. The progress of the science of chemistry has enabled us to increase the fertility of the soil to an extent undreamt of, and to produce innumerable useful objects through simple and easy methods; it has created a system of transportation which has broken down the barriers which formerly separated single nations, shortened distance, and brought the world into an ever richer and closer reciprocity. All this has come to be under the supremacy of the productive methods of capitalism. And capitalism has itself promoted this motion, hastened its speed and caused it to extend over ever newer fields. Every new progress has brought to capitalism a new means for exploiting the workers, forcing them under its sway. The great promises which all technical progress holds out of a higher life and culture for society as a whole become, under capitalism, so many unredeemed drafts, which only Socialism can redeem. That mass of inventions and discoveries which otherwise would serve to promote human happiness, becomes under capitalism a scourge for the great mass in society, a means for the capitalists to extract new increased profits out of the working-class.

This is the antithesis called forth by capitalist society, the antithesis between the interests of society on the one hand, and the interests of capital on the other. And as the development goes on this contradiction becomes ever more glaring. The anti-social character of capitalism becomes plainer every day. The exploitation becomes stronger and stronger, greater and greater is the amount of labor-power and values wasted under this Anarchistic system of capitalist industry. The capitalist mode of production meets with more and more difficulties and produces more and more contradictions—the increasing army of unemployed with all its consequences is proof of the fact that capitalism no longer has control over the productive forces which it itself has awakened. It is plainly seen how we are rapidly approaching the time when capitalism must collapse and give way to a new order because it IS NO LONGER ABLE TO PROGRESS FURTHER.

Simultaneously as capitalism faces its downfall, it creates the forces which must dethrone it and take the affairs of society in hand. The Working Class is growing in numbers and gaining in strength and unity, in clearness and the consciousness of its position. The class-struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie becomes more and more bitter, and is changed from a series of separate struggles into a struggle for supremacy in society. And in this struggle the working-class will be the victor; every new election, every new review of the Socialist forces shows that the proletariat is marching towards victory. But when the working-class wins, Socialism will be the natural result. For Socialism is nothing but the natural expression of the class-in-

MILWAUKEE'S.

(Continued from Page 1.)

great deal of opposition. The Milwaukee Medical Society censured the appointment saying that Dr. Kraft graduated from a college where the use of antiseum and the microscope is not in vogue. Dr. Kraft, however, is far more progressive than most Milwaukee doctors.

Mr. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, while here, praised the Seidel administration.

W. Arnold, the union printer, who was elected sheriff recently, has appointed W. Schwab, business agent of the Molders' Union as under-sheriff. The appointments by the Social Democrats for both city and county offices embrace members of the Machinists', Plasterers', Printers', Molders' and Potters' Unions.

The Catholic priests (most of them) have issued a mandate to their congregations, not to attend "Salome" and the Municipal Saturday evening dances.

Complete home rule and permission to establish and maintain such new enterprises as the voters in referendum may decide, and a full score of other laws all tending toward home rule, will be asked from the State legislature.

The council legislation committee at a meeting December 17 recommended for adoption twenty-seven resolutions asking that the city attorney draft bills to be presented at the next legislative session.

According to Chairman Victor L. Berger of the committee, all the efforts of the administration will be centered on the bill asking for home rule, as permission for home rule will make it unnecessary to secure the passage of other measures.

The common council has already acted favorably upon thirteen bills to be presented to the legislature which, added to the twenty-seven recommended yesterday, will make forty new Milwaukee bills. It is estimated that this number will be increased by at least ten at the council meeting to-morrow.

Proposed Laws and Authors.

Resolutions recommended by the legislative committee for adoption and the aldermen who introduced them are as follows:

Welch—Giving the city as much home rule as is possible under existing conditions.

Berger—to empower the city to establish and maintain four municipal hospitals, one of which is to be a maternity hospital.

Berger—to give the city permission to establish and maintain such new enterprises as the legal voters by a majority's referendum may decide, and to raise the city bond limit to meet the purchase price.

Arnold—to secure permission to have the city acquire land for building modern homes for workingmen.

Would Extend Medical Service.

Weiley—Giving the city power to extend the free medical service of the health department and to establish free dispensaries.

Strehlow—Empowering the city to build municipal slaughtering houses and cold storage plants.

Koch—Giving the city the right to create the office of city forester.

Gorecki—Providing for imprisonment for second violations of automobile speed laws.

Rummel—Empowering the city to have city plumbers do private plumbing and sewer work.

Grass—Giving the city the power to do its own work; giving authority to the public works department to let contracts without delay in emergency cases.

McKinley—to enable the city to divert the fees of the health department into the city treasury and pay the health commissioner a straight salary.

For Municipal Lodging House.

Melms—Enabling the city to establish and maintain a municipal lodging house.

Rehfeld—to enable the city to have the same jurisdiction over inter-urban

interests of the workers. Within capitalist society the workers accept whatever improvements they can obtain. But once they possess the power they will not rest contented with mere reforms, they will use their power to shape society according to their will. They will not be satisfied with merely limiting exploitation but will abolish it; they will not be satisfied with gaining concessions from capital, but will put capital out of the game entirely, and in its place set up the Tabor Republic.

Then and only then can the promises offered by the age of capitalism be fulfilled; the tremendous productive process will be changed from being a means of exploitation and suppression to become the means of a higher life and culture, not as now, for a limited number, but for all society; all the social misery of the modern age will be abolished and all future exploitation prevented.

(Finis.)

electric lines that it now enjoys over local street car service.

August E. Braun—to create a city supply department whose head shall be appointed by the mayor.

Ries—to charge the cost of oiling and sprinkling streets to abutting property parks and parkways.

Giese—to give the city permission to grant street railway franchises through parks and parkways.

Strehlow—to secure permission to charge for the granting of special privileges.

Rehfeld—to provide for the initiative, referendum and recall.

Will Urge City Ice Plant.

Rehfeld—to enable the city to establish a municipal ice plant and dispense to citizens at cost.

Sultaine—to amend the State automobile law so as to compel automobile owners to have a rear end light to cast a light on the automobile number at night.

Mikkelson—to provide public comfort stations.

Giese—to provide for a half holiday on all election days and to provide a penalty for employers who force their employees to work.

Ries—to enable the city to assess \$3 per square yard against abutting property owners for street improvements, instead of the present \$2.50 a square yard.

Poor—to take Milwaukee from the list of cities of the first class in Wisconsin and put it in a class by itself.

A. E. Braun—to give the city power to license automobiles.

Aldermen Braun and McKinley are the only old party members, who have introduced resolutions, the others are Social Democrats.

A. S.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Holds Fine Meeting with McGuigan as Speaker.

Providence, R. I., December 18.—Section Prividence, Socialist Labor Party, held a most interesting meeting at 98 Weybosset street last Tuesday evening. Henry O'Neil presided and delivered a brief address of welcome to those present.

James McGuigan was the principal speaker. He said in part,

"Socialism is the collective ownership of all that property which must be used collectively in the reproduction of wealth. It is now agitating the minds of the people and will before long become an all-important factor.

"What is capitalism? It is scientific barbarism. It is the bringing of murder down to science. It is the power of one man to crush another and it is guilty of every crime in the calendar.

"There are now billions of dollars in the United States treasury under the control of the captains of industry, and money is being begged on the streets to feed the poor. A working man slaves from cradle to the grave, and then has to depend on an insurance company to give him decent burial.

"Capitalism works the very marrow out of the bones of little children for gold. The little ones are stunted. Their lives are clouded. Existence is made miserable. For what? That a captain of industry may roll in wealth on the soft side of life.

"Capitalism persecutes our women. It knows no sex, no age save old age, and it would shoot that if it could. Its God is the almighty dollar, and that comes before church, religion or judgment.

"Our homes are plundered by the employing class. If the working class received the full value of the wealth that they produce, misery would be done away with. It would give a working man a home, keep his child in that home, give him time for his family, and give him means to bring up his children in the way intended by the Divine Master.

"Our present system is organized crime. We are living in a land of the rich and a home of the slave. It is crushing manhood. At the present it is not necessary for the boss and the workman to speak the same language. They get along by signs. A man now is merely a part of a machine. If he drops, put another in his place.

"The United States is in a condition of early Rome and Greece. Rome, the mistress of the world, fell when the people were pauperized and 90 per cent of the wealth was in the hands of a few. We are practically in the same strait and have not much time to waste.

"The Socialist weapon is knowledge. The capitalists fear us. Why do they propagate adulterate knowledge in the schools, colleges and universities? Let us have the truth in economics."

TEN CENT BOOKS

Communist Manifesto.

Engles, Life Of.

No Compromise.

Socialism, What It Is.

Workingman's Program.

New York Labor News Company, 28 City Hall Place, New York.

DAILY PEOPLE

Readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE who would be in close and constant touch with the Socialist Movement should read the

DAILY PEOPLE

Official organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

The DAILY PEOPLE is published every day in the city, devoting space to news of the day as well as to news of especial interest to the working class.

Its readers are posted, right up to the minute, upon matters pertaining to Socialism—Political and Economic.

One Dollar will bring the DAILY PEOPLE to you by mail for Three

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,584
In 1900	74,191
In 1904	24,172
In 1908	14,237

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not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper
regularly in two weeks from the date when
their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1910.

The Master of Revels bids mortals be
merry;

His reign is not over till Candlemas
day,

Old fogies in business their faces may
bury;

Let's scramble for apples and nuts
while we may.

—ELLERY BERGH.

JULES GUESDE ON CO-OPERATIVES.

A treat is offered to the readers of The
People in the speech "Co-operatives and
Socialism" pronounced by Jules Guesde
at this year's national convention of his
party in Paris, and published elsewhere
in this issue.

The economics of the speech are clear
as crystal, the reasoning cogent. In
these days, when the "Co-operative"
scheme speaks in many a head in this
country, Guesde's critique is of interest—
and it is especially so for us in a country
like ours. Over and above the dangers
that cluster around the "Co-operative" in
France, or Europe in general, the specific
circumstance of a fluent population, that
is blown into the United States from all
the four quarters of the compass, renders
the "Co-operative" scheme specifically
ticklish and fraught with perils for us.

But there is one passage in Guesde's
speech that is pre-eminently big with
sense and warning. It contains so profound
an observation that it applies not
to "Co-operatives" only. Guesde says:

"The 'Co-operatives' may and oftenest
do become a diversion, if not an obstacle,
to the recruiting and developing of the
Socialist Movement—a diversion because,
and you can not deny it, when an elite
of workingmen put their intelligence into
a 'Co-operative,' when they carry inside
their heads nothing but commercial
schemes how to create a custom for it,
how to secure its property and development,
there is no room left in brains so
occupied for the Socialist idea, no more
time for the Socialist education of the
masses. . . . The 'Co-operative' must
catch easiest those who could render
incalculable services to propaganda,
but who, hemmed in, confounded,
paralyzed by a necessarily commercial
work, become on the contrary dead losses
to the struggling proletariat from whom
they are torn away."

Substitute for the "Co-operative" in
this sentence the pure and simple Union,
any Union other than the up-to-the-
handle revolutionary Union, and the
parallel is exact. The identical danger
presented by the "Co-operative" or tearing
otherwise valuable elements away
from the proletariat is seen latent in the
pure and simple Union. Hence the love
and affection of the bourgeoisie for both
drawbacks upon the Socialist Movement
— the "Co-operative" and the Pure and
Simple Union.

Guesde's estimate of the "Co-operative"
is at once a lecture on the absolute
necessity of the Union being revolution-
ary, otherwise it becomes non-if not
anti-revolutionary.

Knights Charter Shoe Cutters.

Washington, D. C., December 23.—The
request of the National Assembly of
Boot & Shoe Cutters for permission to
admit to membership all stitchers connected
with the shoe industry has been
approved by General Master Workman
Hayes of the Knights of Labor and the
national assembly charter broadened to
cover this trade.

Coat Pressers Want More Leisure.

The coat pressers' branch of the
Brotherhood of Tailors, it was reported
yesterday by its officers, is preparing for
a general strike for a shorter workday.
A fifty-hour working week will be de-
manded. According to the pressers, they
work at present from twelve to fifteen
hours a week.

About 10,000 pressers will go out.

POPULISM VERSUS SOCIALISM.

In its issue of the 17th of this month
the Milwaukee "Social Democratic Herald,"
Congressman Berger's organ, publishes a list of "Socialistic Proposals."
Two, among the lot, deserve notice.

One provides: "State government to
advance loans to settlers for use for
agriculture, market gardening, dairy or
stock raising purposes. Such loans to be
issued upon fixed or installment mort-
gages upon the farm at a low rate of
interest. Borrowers to have the right
to repay the loan partly or wholly at
any time, or in twenty installments."

No one at all acquainted with Social-
ist literature will fail to recognize in
this demand a chip from the magnificent
heap of ruins that Marx made of Prou-
dhon and his bank.

Governmental money support is of two
kinds—

One kind is that which the large labor
employer in power has the power to give
unto himself. It is called by a variety
of names—"subvention," "subsidy,"
"loan," etc., it always becomes a gift
without recall. Such support, needless to
say, is useful to the donee. It is a
"short cut across lots" whereby he places
himself in "short order in possession of
the lump capital that he otherwise would
have to squeeze drop by drop from his
wage slaves.

The other kind of governmental money
support is that which the small labor
employer, who, therefore, is out of
power, requests be doled out to him by
the large labor employer in power. Such
support, if at all secured, only fastens
a millstone around the neck of the
"beneficiary." All the ramifications of
the law of Exchange Value work towards
rendering such support an illusion and
delusion that pervert the beneficiary's
angle of vision, and turn him into a
squirrel in a wheel, ever moving, never
getting further.

The other proposal reads:—

"Enact a law granting every wage
worker over 60 years of age, who has
earned less than \$1,000 a year and has
been a citizen of the United States for
sixteen years at least, a pension of not
less than \$12 a month for the rest of his
or her life."

Tho' seemingly upon a different sub-
ject this second proposal is like unto the
first. It is the expenditure of 51 words
to express that which can be expressed
in 6—the poor-house for old proletarians.
This proposal matches the first. Noses-
to-the-grindstone small farmers, starva-
tion-pensioned pauper workers are differ-
entiations of the same thing.

If this is the Socialism Berger is to
advocate in Congress, then he and the
thing will be roundly laughed at. Popu-
lism survives to-day only as antique
ruins. The country has outgrown the
thing. The Populistic era accomplished
this much for our people. It enlightened
them upon the map of the Future—
either Socialism or a return to Feudal
Lords and serfs.

ANOTHER DEATH-BED CONFESSION.

A Michigander, John H. Baker—ex-car
manufacturer, ex-stockholder in banks,
and ex-director of Trust Companies—re-
cently died in Michigan City leaving a
large fortune, more than \$10,000,000, and
a single child.

The biographies of the deceased make
him out, what he probably was, a self-
made man, who sprang up from poverty
and small beginnings landing finally in
Asiatic luxury. The biographic sketches
make no statements concerning the eco-
nomic or political theories entertained
by the late lamented; leastwise do they
quote any sentiments given vent to by
him in relation to social questions. Nor
are these necessary. Sufficient is said
about the dead multimillionaire to supply
the deficiency. No doubt he has
many a time and oft held the language
of his tribe, and, pointing out himself,
illustrated the principle that "nothing
makes the man like hardships in youth;
nothing weakens the body and the mind
of the youth like affluence."

The will that John H. Baker made
should test the principle:—The \$10,000,-
000, left over after paying several small
bequests, were left—to whom? To the
children of the testator's worst enemy? Surely
to them the treasury should go
so as to insure the weakness of their
mind and body; so as to make sure they
will not enjoy the body-and-mind-prom-
oting blessings of hardship. Well, the
treasury was not disposed of in any such
manner. Then, perhaps, Mr. Baker,
being too good a Christian to inflict ills
upon anyone, ordered his wealth to be
burnt up and the ashes scattered to the
four winds? No; wrong again. How,
then, was the colossal fortune of
\$10,000,000 disposed of in the will? It
was left to the testator's dearest being,
to his own child, and, not satisfied with
leaving his millions to his own child, he
left the amount so tied up that THE
CHILD CAN NOT TOUCH THE PRIN-
CIPAL DURING LIFE. The huge
income the child can use: the colossal capital
that yields the affluence-insuring income
is to be left unimpaired, ever ready
to yield as much, at least, every year.

Hardships do not improve the man or
woman. None know that better than
the opulent. Their declamation in favor
of hardships is but one of the many
falsehoods that their opposition to So-
cialism forces them into, and which their
wills, death-bed confessions, deny.

THE USES OF POLITICAL ACTION.

It is gratifying to be able to pluck
from the thorny stalk of the Milwaukee
Social Democracy a flower the perfume
of which should go far to disinfect the
Labor Movement of a certain paralytic-
producing microbe that the plutocratic
regime breeds, and whose insidious ap-
proaches the plutocratic regime facil-
itates. That microbe is the microbe vari-
ously termed "Direct Action Only,"
"Physical Force Only," "Dynamite"
veiled and unveiled—Anarchy, in short.

In the course of the strike of the
David Adler & Sons Garment Workers
in Milwaukee; at the familiar critical
point reached by most all strikes when
Exploitedom, being de facto defeated,
the scales are suddenly turned in its
favor by the interposition of the "Injunction";
and when rumors grew ripe that
the judicial wing of the David Adler &
Sons class was on the point of dropping
the mask of neutrality and appearing in
its true colors, the engine of Exploitedom;
at that time and season the Social
Democratic Alderman Melms, as
reported elsewhere in this issue from
Milwaukee, announced: "If any Judge
dares serve an injunction on the strikers,
it will be his finish as a Judge, for the
Socialists will see to it that he shall
never again be elected judge."

This was the right word. It was
spoken at the right time. It settled the
strike. The employer surrendered.

So long as the classes exist there
exists a conflict between them. So long
as this conflict lasts the several branches
of the political government will neces-
sarily be swayed by whichever class has
the superior power. Economic power the
proletariat has none. Economic power
being in the long run the determining
factor, the proletariat is bound, in the
long run, that is to say, until capitalism
is overthrown and classes ended. Never-
theless, at periods and intervals, the
proletariat can turn to use that in which
it excels the capitalist. That is its
numbers. The first field on which to
assert this superiority is the field of
Political Action. On that field many a
skirmish can be won. In the dog eat dog
social system of capitalism where class
must hit class, the myriad proletarian
ballot at intervals match the myriad
capitalist ballot on a larger scale."

Unsteady wobbles the pen of "The
Call" in its reports of the shoe workers'
strike in Brooklyn. Gagged by the scab
herder Tobin's label—the same as the
"Volkzeitung" and most other S. P.
papers are by other such scabish contri-
vances—"The Call" long ignored the strik-
ers who, as all workingmen on the path
of Labor's emancipation, were bound to
set on foot a "dual organization" and
identify the A. F. of L. Labor-lieutenant
in their trade with their exploiting em-
ployer. Finally "The Call" was dragged
by the slack of its reputation "to say
something." Among the "somethings" it
says is this introductory paragraph to its
strike strikers report in its Christmas eve,
December 24, issue:

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says is this introductory paragraph to its
strike strikers report in its Christmas eve,
December 24, issue:

"This is bosses' language, to slobber
thus whinefully. The most cheerful
Christmas the men on strike have ever
experienced is this one. Men whose chests
expand with the breath of Anti-Scaberry
have vastly more cause for cheer and
merrymaking than the wretches whose
bellies are filled with the poisonous good-
ies that humility to the boss and his
Labor-lieutenants fetch—or that scab-
label advertisements furnish. Before the
former is Freedom; before the latter
Slavery.

Biting on Haywood's out-and-out anti-
A. F. of L. facts and arguments as
the serpent in the fable bit on the file,
the "New Yorker Volkzeitung" declares
that, as far as it is concerned, the ques-
tion of the form of Union organization
remains mainly a "technical problem."
A new name "technical problem" is for
bribe-and-hush money. If Industrial
Unionism could out-bid A. F. of Hellism
in cash for ads. and "subventions," the
"technical" aspect of the problem would
quickly assume a very different aspect
in the mind's eye of the "New Yorker
Volkzeitung," which, again and again,
is at its bottom some popular
irritation, intense enough to blind, and
to evoke mass immediate action. The
simple fact of speaking at street corners
can not be a provocative of such out-
breaks of mass fury. It may provoke
official wrong, police brutality—mass
outbreak never. The Fresno papers make
no mention of any adequate provocative.
Nor does the wild-eyed argument of
"more 'direct action' and less 'talking,'"
reported by our to-day's San Francisco
correspondent as a feature of the orations
of a leading Fresno "I. W. W."
speaker, fill the blank. Such ranting
does not incuse masses to immediate
resentment; it is more likely to induce
mass mirth. What, then, can have
provoked the violent mass outbreak?

The action of the mob was an act of
rage. It partook of the animus of a
lynching bee. However reprehensible,
illegal, criminal, a lynching performance
is, it has at its bottom some popular
irritation, intense enough to blind, and
to evoke mass immediate action. The
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resentment; it is more likely to induce
mass mirth. What, then, can have
provoked the violent mass outbreak?

For the loss of his right hand, both
cartridges and sight of one eye, Adam
Gelone, a miner, was awarded \$10,000
damages by the Federal Grand Jury, in
the United States District Court, yester-
day.

REPS. AND DEMS.

Now the voting is over,
Now the fight is through,
Gather up the wounded,
Heal the black and blue.
Bandage up the adverbs
And the pronouns quaff;
Rub the nouns with liniments
As they limp and faint.
Adjectives are writhing
With contorted joints,
Pierced by several thousand
Exclamation points,
Interjections wander
In a pallid trance—
Take away the ballot box
Laugh and let us dance.

OUT OF A JOB AT FIFTY

ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE WORKINGMAN THEN TO FIND WORK OR WAGES.

"The man of fifty may know that his
faculties are keener than ever before;

These ogranics have specifically ad-
vocated, preached, recommended theft.
They have glorified the thing. They
have given enthusiastic accounts of the
procession of their members stealing
chickens as they, the members, marched.
Only most recently, their editor Hart-
well S. Shippey coolly defended embezzle-
ment. They have ridiculed as "aristo-
crats" and "freaks" those in the Labor
Movement who spurn such methods as
the slumerry whence Anarchy proceeds,
or whether it inevitably leads to. Nor
have their leaders failed themselves to
practice what they preached. The
manifesto of James Wilson, their one-
time editor, since mysteriously deceased,
left emblazoned in cold type how moneys,
gathered for the "Spokane Free Speech
Fight Martyrs," were misappropriated
while the dupes starved; and J. H.
Walsh, their idolized originator of "raids
on chicken coops" as a "revolutionary
means," now, after raiding the treasury of
an Omaha Union, walks the highways
of the West as a living illustration of
theory practised. Finally, they have
clinched the point by themselves proudly
proclaiming themselves "bums," whence
their name "I'm-a-bum."

This writes Forbes Lindsay in Har-
per's weekly, describing his own in-
effectual search for employment after
reaching the "dead line." In his incisive
style the writer proceeds:

"I believed the current statements
about the difficulty of a man of fifty se-
curing employment to be greatly ex-
aggerated. After a fair test, I am fully
satisfied of their truth. The week that
I recently spent in the search for some-
thing to do was the most dismal of my
life. I was constantly in touch with
others whose hunt was in grim earnest—
all sorts and conditions of men reduced
to dire need and fast falling victims
of despair. I hope that I may never
again have so depressing an experience.
The first step in my investigation
was the insertion in a daily paper of
the following advertisement:

"American, just past 50; wife and
children; wide experience of business;
knowledge of foreign countries and
trade conditions; college education;
good habits; excellent health; mental
and physical vigor; tested executive
ability; unquestionable reference, etc."

"I met with a surprise at the outset.
I had expected to draw a reply from
every insurance company in the country
and half the other concerns that similarly
employ solicitors on commission

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

PREDICTION OVER YEAR AGO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In regard to the recent crushing of the strike of the French railroad slaves by Premier Briand, the following editorial paragraph which appeared in the Daily People on July 27, 1909, a year and a half ago, is interesting:

"The Briand ministry starts with a declaration that it contemplates 'ending the war between labor and capital by means of an alliance between the two.' Which sounds very much like the millennial forecast of the lamb and the lion fraternizing."

J. de A.
Baltimore, Md., December 13.

FEELS NEED OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Having been out of work for some time, I could not send for the Daily People. I have paid up six weeks board now and I am on my feet again. I will not go without the paper as long as I am working.

I have sold a considerable number of pamphlets, notably the "Provoker," and it is a "hot one."

I have been exposing the Socialist party papers' practices right in the local headquarters of that party and their men haven't anything to say. I mentioned the performance of the "Chicago Daily Socialist" of November 30, advertising for scabs, and also the N. Y. "Call's" conduct in the shoe strike.

I wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

James B. Williams.
Hartford, Conn., December 21.

THEY HAVE TWO EDITIONS, LOCAL AND NATIONAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the Daily People of Tuesday, December 6, you charge the Chicago "Daily Socialist" with advertising for scabs, on its third page. The members of the Proletarian Club brought us in a copy of that issue, but we could not find the adv. I have come to the conclusion that either some one has "slipped one over on you," or the Chicago "Daily Socialist" sends out a different edition to the West than to the East. The one we looked through was marked "National Edition." If it is a mistake on our part it should be remedied as soon as possible.

L. C. Haller.
Los Angeles, Cal., December 13.

[The article in The People was written with a copy of the Chicago Daily Socialist" of November 30 containing said adv. lying before the writer.—Ass't Editor.]

S. P. TRICKS AROUSE INDIGNATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In not allowing the Socialist Labor Party to appear on the official ballot under its right name, the Socialist party leaders show themselves for what they are, a lot of scheming politicians. While in Philadelphia recently I asked several of my friends how they voted. "Socialist ticket," they answered. When I told them they should be kicked for not voting the S. L. P. ticket, they told me that they could not find it on the ballot. When I explained that it had appeared as the Industrialist party and gave the reason, they were quite indignant at such political tricks played by a Socialist party.

Alfred Gamp.
Wildwood, N. J., December 17.

HAYWOOD IN BROOKLYN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last night Metropolitan Saenger Hall in Brooklyn was filled to overflowing to hear Haywood at the Warren protest meeting. As he spoke one could hear the ringing voice of Labor, and the response that he received was an example of Labor solidarity and the language that will bring Labor solidarity about.

Haywood was introduced amidst tremendous applause. Among the points he scored were:

"It is rather a unique position I am in—protesting for a man who protested for me; one who was in jail for one who is going to jail; protesting to those who ought to be in jail. I stand before you the personal embodiment of working class solidarity. Without the working class solidarity and labor press I would be asleep in the soft earth out

age to talk out like "men." But, as the writer has said before, and it holds good yet, the only man to-day in human society who can afford to tell the truth is the man out of a job, and who has nothing to lose; all others must tell lies or get out of business. The S. L. P. members can tell the truth and solve those questions which are conundrums, and thereby teach some simple economics to these corporation lawyers, bankers and business men. Our meetings will deal with answers to their questions. We shall solve those riddles for them, and do it without fear of consequence.

Comrades, now is the time for us to prepare; spring is coming, and we have a nice hall to practise in for the fray.

We have another opponent to deal with, the so-called Socialist party, but we are going to attend to it. Just think, we have got some of its best members in the S. L. P., and we will get more of them on January 7, 1911. Simons said his party was a hissing and a by-word with the A. F. of L.; it is a hissing and a by-word here with the working class. The A. F. of L. is dead here to all intents and purposes; the industrial form of organization is commencing to loom up at last, and we can do some good for our class by getting busy and attending these meetings.

All should join in the work of building up the Party. Come to our meetings and bring your shopmates. Remember Township Hall, Saturday evening, West Federal street. Be on hand and help in the good work.

E. R. Markley.
Youngstown, O., December 19.

GLOATS OVER CHANCE TO KILL STRIKERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find cutting from Montreal "Gazette," December 17.

It is notable that there seems to be a tone of approval in reporting an utterance such as contained in the clipping, and the difference between this attitude and that of the Russian Cossacks is so small as to be hardly discernible; in fact, to any thoughtful person it is comparatively easy to see that the "Russification" of this continent goes on apace. Therefore who can take any ground other than that of the complete unity of the working class on both the economic and the political fields in order to intelligently combat this situation, now rapidly confronting us?

Wm. T. Leach.
Montreal, Canada, December 19.

(Enclosure.)

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At Paul Dinger's meeting here, when the angry trade union "Socialists" tore our banner down and almost mobbed the speaker, several S. P.ites in the crowd charged that the Socialist Labor Party was afraid to debate with the S. P. We accordingly, issued a challenge to them the next day. Enclosed you will find their reply.

Considering the education that the so-called Socialist party gives its members, it is no wonder that they do not care to shoulder any responsibility for what their members say.

Philip Kendall.
Toledo, O., December 19.

(Enclosure.)

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At Paul Dinger's meeting here, when the angry trade union "Socialists" tore our banner down and almost mobbed the speaker, several S. P.ites in the crowd charged that the Socialist Labor Party was afraid to debate with the S. P. We accordingly, issued a challenge to them the next day. Enclosed you will find their reply.

Philip Kendall.
Toledo, O., December 19.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Local Lucas County of the Socialist party, at its last meeting, declined your challenge to debate, for the reason that the Socialist Labor Party is not a capitalist party.

Fraternally,
Josephine Bates, Secretary.

P. S.—The party does not feel responsible for what individual members may have said at your street meetings.

WORK FOR YOUNGSTOWN S. L. P. MEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Youngstown has rented Township Hall, and will hold meetings every Saturday evening at 7:30 p. m., city time. All readers of our Party press are expected to be on hand. The S. L. P. members must untangle those questions, which are conundrums to the Up-to-Date Club; the question of government by commission being one of them. Other questions are "What the capitalists have done for the toilers," "Defects of the present monetary system," and so on.

Now, comrades, after having heard the members of the Up-to-Date Club, an aggregation of lawyers and business men, who think they are the special saviors of humanity, but do not know how to save themselves, one can safely say that the Up-to-Date Club can dabble in Socialism, but never teach it. Those "up-to-dates" can see the handwriting on the wall, and they to-day be asleep in the soft earth out

himself taking a long step in advance, but he is supported in and incited to that step by the most practised politician in his Cabinet, Postmaster-General Hitchcock."

We postal clerks are certainly getting the "merit system" laid onto us now. Every department has a skilled pace-setter placed in it to goad the men on to "greater efficiency." Those who can't keep up the nerve-racking pace are set down as "undesirables," and are out of line for promotions.

Yes, great is the "merit system"—for the capitalist class, private or governmental.

Sta. Z.
New York, December 20.

ITEMS CALIFORNIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—This week witnesses the rerudescence of the bogus I. W. W. better known as the I-am-a-bummers. They were treated to a dose of their own medicine, that is, Direct Action.

Advices to hand state that over 1,000 men and boys attacked and severely beat a number of the "bummers" who sought to speak at one of the street corners, then advanced upon their camp outside the city limits on the north and burned the tent and all their supplies. A huge I. W. W. flag flying over the camp was torn to ribbons and pieces were passed around as souvenirs. The mob then paraded back to the town going up to the jail. Hearing of their approach the sheriff drew a cordon around the jail else the mob would probably have made it pretty warm for the 57 dupes of this so-called I. W. W. incarcerated therein.

Vincent St. John sent the following telegram to the Governor of California:

"Broadcloth mob violence in effort to destroy constitutional rights of the members of this organization. As governor of the State you are responsible unless you act. What action are you taking?"

The following reply was sent from the governor's office:

"Governor out of State. Acting governor in Sacramento. However, under laws of this State, governor has no authority at present to interfere. You must appeal to Fresno local authorities."

St. John thereupon sent the following telegram which savors of the unusual bombastic and threatening language of this misguided set:

"Mayor, Fresno, Cal."

"Action of respectable mob will not deter this organization. Full and complete reparation will be exacted. Free speech will be established in Fresno if it takes 20 years."

It has since developed that there is actually no ordinance against street speaking and accordingly the mayor has issued orders to the police not to interfere with any street speakers intimating however, that if the citizens objected he would not interfere.

The writer happened to hear a speech delivered by one Ed. Lewis, a shining light of the Fresno "bummers." He advocated more "direct action" and less "talking."

He pointed out that the "fathers of the revolution" in '76 ceased talking when they found their demands were not forthcoming and used the gun instead. He referred to several other instances where gun play had proved the more effective argument. He is somewhat of an orator and his speeches interspersed with "funnyisms" appeal to the uninformed. No doubt his Fresno speeches are of a similar character and hence contributed very materially to the outrages perpetrated upon the "Bummers."

Now I will turn our attention to the local A. F. of L.-ites. We frequently hear how rigidly the A. F. of L. enforces its boycotts, how it clubs with fines and even with expulsions. The San Francisco Examiner has been declared unfair by the Newspaper Solicitors' Union and yet the paper makes its appearance daily at the Headquarters of the Labor Council and what is more it is paid for from the treasury of the council. Another case. The Bartenders' Union had declared Flannerie's saloon, the Richelieu, unfair because it employed non-union bartenders and also because Orientals were employed. It was boycotted. Yet nearly every day the leaders of the local A. F. of L. were seen to belly up to the bar and consume great quantities of liquor. Among them was Olaf Tietmoe, Morton, and Johansen. Comment is not necessary.

Craft unionism. Here in Frisco we already have the Granite Cutters, the Marble Workers, the Stone Cutters' Union. Now comes a fourth, the Cork Setters' Union. This seems to be too much even for the A. F. of L.-ites. A protest has been sent to the Labor Council.

Emil Seidel, mayor of Milwaukee, has sent his cordial greetings to the Union Labor administration of San Francisco. When one remembers that the "big business interests" elected P. H. McCarthy, that the platform he ran on was bourgeois to the core and that his administration has been for and of the "business interests," it throws an unenviably

light on the "Milwaukee Idea."

The official figures of the late election are now in. Stitt Wilson, candidate for governor on the S. P. ticket, polled considerably less votes than the early returns indicated. Partial returns indicated close to 60,000 votes for Wilson. The official canvass shows only 47,810 votes for the head of the ticket. Some of the candidates for Supreme Court Judges on the S. P. ticket ran as low as 38,000, or about 9,000 votes behind the head of the ticket. With all this it was the highest vote the S. P. ever polled in the State. The real Socialist vote was 337. No unthinking voter could vote for Charles H. Berg who was the candidate of the S. L. P. His name had to be written in the ballot and hence it was very difficult to vote for him.

F. W. S.
San Francisco, Calif., December 15.

FRAINA'S MEETING AT BRIDGEPORT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Bridgeport arranged a meeting for L. C. Fraina on Sunday, December 11, for the benefit of the readers of The People; these were personally invited to attend. Fraina's subject was: "Lessons of the Late Elections," and it was ably handled by Fraina. He brought out the facts which in this, as well as in former elections, led first one, then the other, political party, into power. He showed conclusively that economic conditions were the one factor which brought about these political changes. He showed that both the Democratic and the Republican parties were capitalistic, and as such could not possibly bring relief to the workers. Fraina left not a doubt in the minds of those present that the position of the Socialist Labor Party is the correct one, and affords the only means by which the working class can escape the horrible economic conditions at present prevailing. On the whole the lecture was very interesting and conveyed a valuable lesson to all present.

At the close of the lecture an invitation was extended to those in the audience to join the Party. Among those present were several of the resigned members of a year ago, and they immediately took this invitation as an opportunity to denounce both the State and the National Committees, attacking them bitterly for not upholding them in certain discrepancies, which they alone were responsible for. But they still hold personal animosity against other members of the Party. When questioned they all profess to be Socialists, yet they singularly could not put principle above individuals.

Happily, several purely sympathizers bore patiently with this controversy and expressed a willingness to become members in the very near future. Thus the purpose of our meeting was fulfilled, and it was proven to the discontented element that their particular brand of Socialism was not desired.

The meeting was a success, inasmuch as it enabled us to get into closer relations with sympathizers, whom otherwise we could not have met. The meeting made Section Bridgeport to resolve to adhere even more closely to the principles prescribed by the Socialist Labor Party.

Section Bridgeport S. L. P.
J. T. Riggs, Organizer.
Bridgeport, Conn., December 13.

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LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

peared only in the "local" edition. Neither for love or money can any copy of that edition be obtained in Chicago. A copy with the seal adv. is in the office for inspection.

J. D., NEW YORK.—See above answer to W. O. B., New Haven, Conn.

A. B. T., NEW YORK.—Seeing that the action of the Chicago I. W. W. in pronouncing itself "Direct-Actionist Only" placed that body in the Anarchist column, the restoration of the clause that entitles it to S. L. P. support.

H. S., Bartlesville, Okla.—The issue raised by the question will be treated editorially.

R. L., NEW YORK.—The People does not "line up with Berger" or with any other person outside of the S. L.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtney, National Secretary, 144 Duchess Avenue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 6 p.m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

The members of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, are hereby notified that the next regular semi-annual session will convene at National Headquarters, 28 City Hall Place, New York City, on SUNDAY morning, January 1, at 10 o'clock.

State Executive Committees which contemplate sending their N. E. C. member to the above session will please inform the undersigned on or before December 24.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C. of the S. L. P. of Canada held on December 9 at 67 Bathurst street, London. Bryce elected to chair.

Minutes adopted as read.

Communications:—From R. Baker, of Vancouver, B. C., enclosing \$4.50 for charter and supplies, due stamp and acknowledging receipt of same. From C. Pierson, at Portland, Ore., acknowledging receipt of money order for three dollars and giving address of Gilhaus from H. R. Simpson, Hamilton, Ont. From Karl Marx Club of Hamilton, Ont., asking terms from Haselgrave in re speaking before that club.

Decided that Section communicate with Section Vancouver and Gilhaus in re propaganda. Decided that Secretary write Karl Marx Club on what terms Haselgrave would visit Hamilton.

F. Haselgrave,
Rec. Sec'y.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of above committee held at National Headquarters December 16th. Petersen chairman. Present: Lefkovits, Rosenberg, Schwartz, Kuhn, and Petersen; absent and excused: Laferty and Schrafft; absent: Ball, Butterworth, Deutsch, Hall, Machauer, Mittleberg, Rosenberg, Signorovits and Sweeney.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Financial Report: Income, \$43; expenses, \$122.00.

National Secretary reported charges had been preferred against the Hungarian Party members who had aided in the disruption of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation by agitating against the S. L. P., these men being, Frank Basky, L. Goldberger, D. Lang, A. Waldman, M. Gross, A. Somzo, E. Cohen and K. Eller. He also reported arrangements made on behalf of the National Leaflet Distribution Fund for work in the Brooklyn Shoe Workers Strike; action indorsed.

Letters were received from following pertaining to agitation: S. L. P. of South Africa; Sections Indianapolis, Ind.; Hoboken, N. J.; Louisville, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo.; Manchester, N. H.; O. M. Johnson, Stockholm, Sweden; H. Graham, Lansing, Mich.; L. W. W. Hamtramck, Mich.; Minnesota, S. E. C.; Cal. S. E. C.; Missouri S. E. C.; Texas S. E. C.; R. Katz, Chicago, Ill.

Remittances for the Special Fund were received from Colo. S. E. C.; Sections St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Roanoke, Va.; Tacoma, Wash.; Cleveland, O.; Los Angeles, Cal.; H. J. Friedman Chicago, Ill.

Due stamps purchased by Lettish S. L. Federation; State Executive Committees of Minn., Va., Mich., Penna., Ohio and Texas. International Socialist Congress assessments were paid by Sections Santa Clara, Cal., and Pittsfield, Mass. Missouri and Michigan S. E. C. indorsed publication of State secretaries.

Correspondence pertaining to other matters was received from the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, applying for admission into the Party; the Federation, which numbers 17 Locals, was admitted. National secretary instructed to secure deed to the property of "A Munkas," and pending the receipt of deed the paper and its editor was endorsed by the Sub-Committee subject to approval by the N. E. C. Correspondence from the Wash. S. E. C. pertaining to transactions between Section Seattle and the N. Y. Labor News Co. was received and referred to the Press Committee for attention. Section San Francisco, Cal., send minutes of the Grievance Committee in re matter of J. Jurgis and Lettish Section; referred to N. E. C. session. Several communications received from the Editor of "Radnicka Borba" were sent to John Kircher, N. E. C. member from Ohio, for information, the same to be

given the N. E. C. in session. Communications from J. Kresswell, New York City, and J. Chesterfield, St. Louis, Mo., were received, the latter replied to and the former referred to the N. E. C. in session.

The invitation of the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation to send a delegate to its coming convention to be held in New York City, January 1, 1911, was accepted, and Nils Malmberg, of Section Bergen County, N. J., was elected to represent the S. L. P.

A. C. Kuhn, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Meeting of the New Jersey S. E. C., held December 11. Present: Officers and delegates from Essex, South Hudson, Union and Hoboken. Werdenberg, chairman.

Correspondence: From Sections Passaic, Bergen and Union, local election returns. From Union, Essex, Passaic and Bergen, making nominations for N. E. C. member.

The secretary reported progress in reorganization of Trenton; that comrades Katz, Butterworth, Campbell, Magnette and Malmberg had been nominated for N. E. C. member; that all had declined but Butterworth and Magnette, and that balloting was progressing.

Section reports: Plainfield had held a successful package party; were endeavoring to establish a circulating library. Hoboken: Working to increase membership, with good prospects of being enabled to shortly build up a strong Section.

Frank Campbell, chairman of the Newark League for the Defence of Political Refugees, recounted the work of that League, requested this S. E. C.'s endorsement of same. Request was granted and the secretary directed to notify Sections to interest themselves in the formation of similar leagues.

Warrants were ordered drawn for \$5 in payment of rent of meeting place, and \$10 donated to The People's Christmas Box.

Financial Report: Receipts, dues, \$18, S. A. F., \$4.50; disbursements, \$15.56; stamps on hand, \$115; cash on hand, general fund, \$29.05; S. A. F., \$5.80.

Adjourned to January 8, 1911.
P. Merquelin, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA S. E. C.

Regular meeting of this Committee held on December 1. Members present: Appel, Demuth, Haller, Hurley, Levoy, and Schade. Absent: Edwards. Chairman, Appel. Minutes of last meeting adopted as read.

Warrants ordered drawn as follows: for rent of hall \$4; for literature \$2; for postage \$2. Financial report for November, 1910: Cash on hand, November 30, \$69.56. Expenditures, \$53.25. Circuit Fund, on hand November 1, \$32.80; receipts, \$30.75; expenditures: to Labor News Co., \$17; to Chas. Pierson, \$30; balance \$25.64.

Correspondence:—Four letters from San Diego, reporting statements made by Casper Bauer. Secretary was instructed to write to C. Bauer and find out if statements reported to have been made by him were true. From MacFarland, reporting strike situation at Los Angeles Aqueduct. From Chas. Pierson, Portland, with receipts for money. From E. A. Archibald sending \$4 for dues and organizer's fund. From A. W. Smith, with money for same fund; also from J. Hertzbrun. From John Holler, San Francisco, reporting votes cast for S. L. P. in that city. Nominations for S. E. C. member for California: O. M. Johnson, H. J. Schade, John J. Brown.

N. E. C. member instructed to report all business transactions in that body to State Committee. All Sections are requested to report to State Committee about their activity.

A. Demuth, Rec. Sec'y.

OHIO S. E. C.

Meeting of Ohio S. E. C. of December 12th, with Comrade Bitchakoff in the chair. Absent and excused, Goerke; not excused, Christiansen and Rugg. Minutes adopted as read.

Communications:—From Section Cincinnati, with \$7.50 for due stamps. From M. Horovitz, Akron, \$1 for State Org. Fund. From O. M. Held, Toledo, reporting arrangements for Einstein meeting and inclosing bills in connection therewith. These bills, \$7.50 for hall rent and \$3.50 for printing, were ordered paid, as was also bill of Koepel for \$1 for round-trip fare to Akron.

Matter of organizer-circuits was laid over to next meeting. Koepel reported largely attended and successful meeting in Akron, addressed by him in German, got seven new subs to German Party organ, sold seventeen German pamphlets; besides, Section Akron received four applications for membership and collection taken up at the meeting amounted to nearly \$5.

Decided to instruct Comrade John Kircher to attend January session of N. E. C.

Receipts, \$8.50; expenditures, \$12.

Richard Koepel, Sec'y-Treas.

15TH ANNIVERSARY OF SECTION CLEVELAND'S SINGING BRANCH

The Singing Branch of Section Cleveland, S. L. P., the "Socialistische Liedertafel," will celebrate its Fifteenth Anniversary on New Year's Eve, December 31, at Acme Hall, 2416 East Ninth street, near Scovill avenue. The celebration will commence at 8 p. m. A splendid programme will be rendered, consisting of prologue, festival speech, songs by the Liedertafel and by renowned soloists, serious and humorous recitations, couplets and theatrical performance. This will be followed by a Grand New Year Ball.

Tickets, in advance, 25 cents; couple, can be had from all comrades and, at the office of the German Party organ at Acme Hall. Tickets at the door 50 cents.

The "Socialistische Liedertafel" is a directly affiliated branch of the Section and has in fifteen years of its existence rendered valuable service to the Section.

It therefore deserves, in turn, the fullest support of all comrades, friends and sympathizers of the S. L. P. in Cleveland.

At its anniversary, its "day of honor," none of our friends and adherents should be absent, but a "packed" house should greet the brave singers. Come, every one of you, and enjoy a few delightful hours in the midst of our German comrades, who understand excellently how to arrange festivals and to give their guests the best of entertainment.

SEATTLE NEW YEAR'S EVE REJOICING.

Section members and sympathizers: Section Seattle will hold a Social and House Warming at its new headquarters, 1918 Westlake avenue, on New Year's Eve, SATURDAY, December 31, beginning at 8 p. m.

Come and see the old year out and the New Year in. Don't fail to attend.

Entertainment Committee.

ATTENTION HARTFORD, CONN.

As in former years, so again this time, Section Hartford has arranged a New Year's festival at headquarters, 34 Elm street. All who wish to enjoy a few jolly hours in the winding up of the old year are cordially invited.

The Committee.

ST. PAUL ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL.

Socialist Labor Party men, their friends, and sympathizers are cordially invited to attend the 18th Annual Christmas and New Year Entertainment and Ball given by Section St. Paul, Socialist Labor Party, on Sunday, January 1st, 1911, at Federation Hall 309 Wabasha St. The Entertainment starts at 3 o'clock p. m. Admission 35c per couple if attended to in advance. At the door 50c.

Presents for the children.

Dancing in order after supper.

LECTURE IN BALTIMORE.

E. J. Higgins of Philadelphia, will speak at Union Hall, 1012 East Baltimore street, Baltimore, on SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the subject: "Workingmen's Unions versus Bosses' Unions." The lecture is arranged by the Cigar Workers' Industrial Union of Baltimore. Admission is free. Workingmen are invited to attend.

TO CALIFORNIA MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS OF THE S. L. P.

The election being over, the count shows that the capitalist class is still in the saddle, and will run things as before. The work of the Socialist Labor Party is needed more than ever, the so-called Socialist party with its revamped Populist doctrine is misleading the workers into the belief that they are getting the real article such as was taught by Marx and Engels. The counterfeit must be laid bare to the workers of this and other states.

The State Committee has engaged

Chas. Pierson to canvass the state for subscriptions to the Party Press and Literature. It is a recognized fact that our literature on the subject of Socialism has no equal, in setting one right on the essential subjects of Socialism. We can consider ourselves fortunate in being able to secure such an able speaker as Pierson, who is well adapted for this all-important work, as well as for bringing into the Party those that are at this time most desirable. Well we know that never was the freak sentiment so strong as to-day. We expect each one of you to send in a contribution to the Canvasser's Fund, and repeat the dose as often as you can, and we will build up the circulation of the Daily and Weekly People and thereby clear up a lot of those that have been misled by the counterfeit Socialist Party and its false teachings. Do not delay, but act quick, as Pierson will commence work about December 1st, and the few dollars now on hand won't go far.

Be up and doing; it is your duty to your class.

For the Cal. S. E. C. of the S. L. P.

L. C. Haller, Sec'y-Treas.

HAMMERING AWAY

THE ACTIVE BRIGADE KEEP THE PROPAGANDA BOOMING.

Two little items from the week's mail go to prove that the Weekly People appeals to those who are mentally alert. A man in the far West, finding a scrap of an old copy of the paper, bearing the old address, became so interested that he sends a subscription. Another man, in Bridgeport, Conn., who had been loaned the paper by a friend, concluded that he needed the paper right along, so he sent for a year's subscription.

There is a field, a broad field, too, for the press of the S. L. P. The S. L. P. man who does not cultivate that field is recreant to his duty.

With everybody busy at the work of propaganda 10,000 new readers would be added to our lists in no time.

One sub a month, for five months, will do the job.

The Roll of Honor, names of those sending two or more subscriptions during the week, follows:

some pressing obligations at a time when receipts in general are slow. Last week's contributions were:

J. Mann, Chicago, Ill. \$ 1.00
A. Beermann, Omaha, Neb. 1.00
H. Miller, Newark, N. J. 1.00
H. Warlett, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2.00
L. Me, New York 1.00
Old Timer, New York 1.00
P. E. De Lee, Troy, N. Y. 5.00
D. Lyons, Bear River, Minn. \$ 1.00
J. Sweeney, Hoboken, N. J. 2.00
C. J. Wolf, Jersey City, N. J. 50
D. H. Schonleber, Jersey City, N. J. 50
John Sweeney, Roxbury 1.00
Fred Ehlers, " 50
F. Houtenbrink, Jr., So. Boston 1.00
A. E. Reimer, " 2.00
L. May, " 2.00
F. K. Furlong, Boston 1.00
J. M. Nihor, " 1.00
F. Bohmbach, Jamaica Plain 1.00
G. Wuth, " 1.00
M. Kleindienst, " 1.00
Oscar Kinselas, Lynn 50
"Anybody's," Somerville 1.00
M. J. Becker, Chelsea 50
Subscriptions to People's Christmas Fund — \$4.30 — Per P. O'Rourke:

P. O'Rourke, Medford 1.00
J. Klaa, Roxbury 1.00
N. McDonald, " 50
M. Cameron, " 50
E. Mitchell, " 50
D. Smith, " 25
T. Cameron, " 15
T. Shay, " 10
M. Murphy, " 10
O S. Manthorn, " 10
A. Hjorth, Somerville 10
Thos. P. Landee, Eureka, Cal. 2.50
F. Faber, Kent, O. 1.00
Total 37.30
Previously acknowledged 21.50
Grand total \$58.80



INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

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Chas. E. Trainor, Transportation Industry; Herman Richter, Building Industry; Robert McLure, Public Service Industry; Frank Knotek, Metal and Machinery Industry; Harry B. Simpson, Metal and Machinery Industry.

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Send all communications, contributions or other matter intended for the General Organization of the I. W. W. to H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich. Send for literature and particulars on how to join the Industrial Class Union.

MORE SHOE STRIKERS OUT.

(Continued from page one.)

of the best selling factor in the shoe trade.

In view of the fact that you can use the Stamp without in any way surrendering control of your business or placing yourself to the least disadvantage, EITHER AS TO WAGES OR OTHERWISE, there appears to be no good reason why you should not secure the use of the Union Stamp immediately, which you can do by addressing a letter to the undersigned, who will be pleased to furnish you with all necessary information.

We have made the splendid record of having gone through the last four years without the violation of a single contract, and without a strike in any department in any factory throughout the entire country where the Union Stamp is used and we are pursuing the policy that our future depends upon strict compliance with the letter and spirit of our contracts.

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